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all of these subjects are quite without judicial calmness and well-nigh worthless. The same conclusion is valid for his strictures on men whom he does not like. James II. is "an immeasurable ass", Monmouth "an empty ass", Sunderland "perhaps the blackest-hearted villain in English history", George I. an "incompetent, sulky boor", Bolingbroke "a solemn windbag, without the remotest idea of statesmanship". He is intemperate in his criticisms of Fox, while Franklin, "the Pennsylvania Quaker", is "the most disgusting hypocrite of the lot". The Americans of the Revolution are "rebels", and Napoleon is a tyrant. Indeed the point of view in treating of foreign topics is extremely pro-British and provincial.

His predilections are as strong as his prejudices. His heroes are, of course, the men who stand in his mind for Imperialism: Marlborough, both Pitts, Nelson, Wellington, and above all Castlereagh. It has become the fashion among British historians to praise Castlereagh, and undoubtedly his merits have not been fittingly appreciated by earlier writers. Still, it is hardly true that Castlereagh was "the last great statesman who governed Britain". Such a judgment is excessively favorable, but it is characteristic of the author who knows no measure either in praise or blame.

The writer's notions on economic subjects are strangely mixed. He believes in free trade, but not always, for he thinks it was a mistake to take off the taxes on exported grain; he believes that the Navigation Act had excellent results; and he apparently supposes that a national debt is a national blessing.

The best chapters are those dealing with Scotland, India, Ireland, and the civilization of England in the eighteenth century. These are all too crowded with facts, but on the whole they are very good.

The book is full of interesting details, but in many cases they are unimportant details and necessarily exclude more valuable matter. There is too much space devoted to the minutiae of campaigns, a common error with English historians, and there is a considerable number of inaccurate statements, though perhaps not more than is fairly to be expected in a work covering so large a field.

RALPH C. H. CATTERALL.

*A Source History of the United States, from Discovery (1492) to End of Reconstruction (1877), for use in High Schools, Normal Schools, and Colleges.* By Howard Walter Caldwell, Professor of American History, University of Nebraska, and Clark Edmund Persinger, Associate Professor of American History, University of Nebraska. (Chicago, Ainsworth and Company, 1909, pp. xvi, 484.) It is now generally conceded that the teaching of history may be deepened and enriched through the judicious use of source-material. This volume has evidently grown out of the experience of the authors who have for many years been advocates of the pure source-method. Here, however, the choice of

two methods is left with the teacher; to use this book as the "basis of class-work" supplemented by readings in suitable texts, or to use it as supplementary to a regular text-book.

The four chapters, each having from four to seven sections, contain selections which illustrate phases of the political, social, and industrial life of America through the period of Reconstruction. Why similar events of the last quarter-century have been omitted is nowhere indicated. Well-written introductions which interpret the period under discussion accompany each chapter, and the sections also have brief preparatory summaries of special phases.

The sources most frequently drawn upon for the extracts used are the Force Collections; *Writings of Statesmen*; Benton, *Thirty Years View*; *Niles' Register*; the *Congressional Globe*; and volumes by certain travellers. The sources would be of more value, it is believed, if some attempt were made to present the personalities of the writers. Teachers as well as pupils might well be told, also, in some way that Bradford's *Plymouth Plantation* contains the best material on the early history of the Pilgrims; that Maclay's *Journal* with all its violent prejudices is the only real account we have of the debates in the Senate during the first Congress; and so on with Olmstead's *Cotton Kingdom*, Martineau's *Travels*, and numerous others.

The selections are as a rule brief, most of them containing but one or two paragraphs, and few of them having as much as three pages. Of the four hundred and eighty-four pages, an undue proportion, or two hundred and sixty-four pages, is devoted to the colonial period. The volume is comparatively free from typographical errors; "Brissit" (p. 250) and "Grundy" (p. 393) are correctly given on other pages. The questions which accompany each section are suggestive. Although the table of contents is unusually complete, this does not wholly take the place of an index.

JAMES A. JAMES.